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No Damages for Loss of Vote.—Plaintiff brought suit for \$10,000 against defendant carrier because he was deprived of his privilege of voting at the general election by reason of defendant's undersigned but negligent failure to carry him from Denver to Glenwood Springs and return in time to vote. The Supreme Court of Colorado in *Morris v. Colorado Midland Ry. Co.*, 109 Pacific Reporter, 430, holds that, in general, where one is injured, in respect of property or person, as the result of negligence by another, however unintentional the injury, the law implies damage, and permits recovery, but that it is otherwise where one loses his vote through the fault of another, unless the loss is occasioned by design; that the right to vote is a political privilege bestowed by law, which, although of paramount importance, is not such a privilege as can be measured by or paid in dollars and cents. Where damages are allowed the court holds that they are of an exemplary and punitive nature, visited on the evildoer for his misconduct rather than as compensation to the party who has suffered the loss; the wrong being primarily against the public, and not the individual.

Agreement with Trade Union Not Invalid.—In the case of *Kassam v. United States Printing Co.*, of Ohio, 92 Northeastern Reporter, 214, the Court of Appeals of New York holds that a contract between an employer and trade unions, prohibiting the employment of non-union workmen, is not invalid as to such workmen, where it results in great benefit to the employer, disposes of differences between him and the labor unions, is not entered into with malice against the non-union workmen nor with intent to injure them, and where it is not sought to compel them to join the union.

Injuries to Person Traveling on Pass Issued for Another.—The case of *Harmon v. Jensen*, 176 Federal Reporter, 519, was an action for personal injuries alleged to have been suffered from the negligence of the railroad company resulting in a collision while plaintiff was a passenger on its road. The railroad company had proposed to give an excursion to its employees, and their families, and to carry them without fare by a special train. One Brooks, an employee of the company and a lady friend of his to whom he was paying attention, were visitors of Jensen, a farmer. They proposed to all go on the excursion, and, arriving at the station, Brooks, without the knowledge of Jensen, procured free fare tickets for himself, his mother, and a sister. Two of these he gave to Jensen, who took them and thrust them into his pocket, believing that they had been paid for in the usual way. They boarded the train and the conductor accepted their tickets. They had gone only a short distance when the train came into collision with a freight train running in the opposite direc-

tion. The conductor and several passengers were killed, and many were wounded, among them Jensen, who brought action for damages. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals held that he was bound to know the contents of tickets received under such circumstances; that he was making a fraudulent use of them; that he was not a passenger and had no contractual relations with the defendant; that it was not shown that the injury was willful or wanton, and therefore the company could not be held liable.

"Rake-Off" is Illegal.—An ingenious device to evade the liquor laws of West Virginia is set forth in the case of *State v. Collins*, 68 Southeastern Reporter, 268. Defendant occupied an underground room, in which he conducted the interesting and fatal game of "stud poker." Persons would come to his den, buy poker chips from him, and gamble sometimes for many hours during the night. Beer was furnished by the generous host to those engaged in the play, without any cost to the players, except the price which they paid for the chips at the beginning of the game. These chips were valued at 5, 10, and 25 cents each, and at the end of each game Collins (defendant) would take a portion of the chips as a rake-off. The chips remaining in the hands of the winners at the end of the game would be "cashed in" or redeemed. Defendant contended that the "rake-off" was not for the price of the beer furnished, but was intended as compensation for maintaining the place of amusement. The West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals held that, since Collins did not redeem the so-called "rake-off," this was in consideration of the beer furnished, and that the device was a mere trick or subterfuge, adopted for the purpose of selling beer in violation of law.

Owner of Dogs Liable for Death of Cat.—An action was brought in 123 New York Supplement, 724, entitled *Buchanan v. Stout*, for damages for killing a cat. The cat was killed in the doorway of the vestibule of plaintiff's house by the dogs of defendant. Defendant admitted that he had taken the dogs into the street with him, and that when he discovered that they had not followed him home he went back and found them worrying the cat. He did all that a human being could do under the circumstances to save poor pussy, but the undisputed evidence that he took his dogs into the street unmuzzled, unleashed, and unled, in violation of a city ordinance, made him liable, in damages for the killing of the unprotected and helpless cat.

Detectives Cannot Urge and Induce Illegal Sale of Liquor.—A Missouri statute provides that the sale of intoxicating liquors to a minor is a violation of law. A father and minor son, detectives for the Anti-Saloon League, entered one Feldman's store and attempted to buy a beer. Feldman refused to sell except at wholesale, as he had a wholesale government license. The two then left. Later in the day they returned. The father, the ruling and directing spirit, stayed